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11. *CORDYCEPS SUPERFICIALIS*, Pk. 28th Rep. N. Y. State Mus., p. 70. Under hemlock trees on buried larvæ. Northville, N. Y. August. (Peck.)

"Slender, about 1 inch high, smooth, brown, the sterile apex gradually tapering to a point; perithecia crowded, superficial, subglobose, blackish-brown, sometimes collapsed, with a small, papilliform ostiolum; asci cylindrical; spores long, slender, filiform. Related to and intermediate between *C. Ravenelii*, and *C. acicularis*. The stem of the plant is about equal in length to the club, or perithecia-bearing part. The perithecia are more loosely placed at the extremities of the club, thereby giving it a subfusiform shape. The spores are more slender than those of *C. acicularis*, but the plant itself is less elongated and slender." We have seen no specimens, and copy the above from the report cited.

XXXX. *Perithecia scattered on the stroma, scarcely capitate.*

12. *CORDYCEPS SPHINGUM*, Tul. Sel. Carp., III, p. 12.

Growing from dead moths, of the genus *Sphinx*. Massachusetts (Farlow, in "List of Fungi found in the vicinity of Boston." Bull. Bussey Inst.)

Stromata arising from a thin pale ochraceous crust, overspreading the matrix, very slender and rather rigid, scattered, 50 millim. long; springing mostly from the abdominal rings; perithecia seated on the crust itself, or on the lower or medial parts of the slender stromata, subsuperficial, sparingly cæspitose, or collected into a tolerably dense spike (*densius in spicam digestis*), narrow, ovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. long, glabrous, carnose, pale reddish; asci very long, cylindrical, 4 μ thick; sporidia very narrow filiform. The conidial stage is *Isaria Sphingum*, Schw.

(To be continued.)

SKETCH OF DE SCHWEINITZ.*

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

Lewis David von Schweinitz was born at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb 13th, 1780. His father is said to have belonged to an ancient and distinguished family of Silesia, Germany. He was superintendent of the "fiscal and secular concerns" of the Moravian Brethren of North America. Schweinitz was doubtless much influenced in determining his choice of vocation by his father, but still more by his maternal ancestors. His mother was Dorothea Elizabeth de Watteville, daughter of Baron (afterwards Bishop) John de Watteville and Benija, who was a daughter of Count Zinzendorf. Nicholas Lewis Count Zinzendorf (born in Dresden in 1700) was celebrated in his early youth for forming religious Societies.

*This sketch is based on "A Memoir of the late Lewis David von Schweinitz, P. D., with a sketch of his scientific labors, read before the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, May 12th, 1835, by R. Walter Johnson," to which the reader is referred for a more extended account. A MSS. copy of this was placed in my hands by the kindness of Mr. Eugene A. Rau. The latter also furnished a photograph of the lithographic likeness accompanying the memoir, from which our portrait was prepared.

He was afterwards associated with Watteville in founding the system of the "Unitas Fratrum." He established the village of Herrnhut; and from this little colony many missionaries were sent out to all parts of the world to instruct the heathen. At Germantown, and other places near, he held frequent religious discourses, in 1742, and in Philadelphia in a Latin speech renounced his title of Count, resuming his original family name, and was afterwards known among the Quakers as "Friend Lewis." Under his immediate agency, the colony at Bethlehem was founded. He died at Herrnhut in 1760, after having established his missions in all parts of the globe, and sent out a thousand individuals to proclaim his doctrines. Such a distinguished example, "the ancestor of his family and the father of his denomination," deeply impressed the imagination of Schweinitz, who very early conceived the laudable desire of entering upon a career of similar activity. This was the initiative step toward literary and scientific acquisitions. "Endowed with the powers of conception of no ordinary cast, he gave early indications of his bias for intellectual pursuits, and by his assiduity more than compensated for any deficiency in the means of improvement then within his reach. The clear and explicit manner in which his juvenile ideas were expressed encouraged his fond parents to indulge the hope that he would one day become an active instrument for advancing the cause to which themselves and their predecessors had been so assiduously devoted. Being the eldest son of his parents, and, at that period, of delicate constitution, it is reasonable to suppose that maternal influences had much to do in the development of his faculties. It was, moreover, on the side of his mother than he was related to Watteville and Zinzendorf; hence we may readily suppose that from this source he derived the partiality for addressing to his friends short speeches and little sermons which, it is said, occasionally amused the circle around his paternal fireside. We are aware that, in general, anticipations founded on an exhibition of precocious talents are apt to be signally disappointed; but when the display is that of an intellectual tendency, rather than a mere capacity for some one attainment, and when the spirit for mental labor is found capable of being directed into different channels at the instance of others and does not consist of a blind instinct, compelling the possessor to follow some narrow path of intellectual effort, the augury may, we apprehend, be received with less doubt and uncertainty. Such was the case with Schweinitz." He was placed, in 1787, in the institution of the Moravian community at Nazareth. Here he remained for eleven years, and during this time was, as a pupil, most industrious, observant and successful. He, in subsequent times, referred to this enjoyable period with much pleasure. It was here, also, that his amiable and social traits received a happy development. It was at Nazareth, though before he was a pupil in the institution, that he refers his first impulse to the study of botany. He visited the place in company with his grandfather, Bishop de Watteville, and noticed on the table in

one of the rooms of the school a Lichen, whose name and characters were commented upon; and from this time forward he was a most enthusiastic student of the vegetable kingdom. One of the teachers at Nazareth gave him instruction in botany, and while he was a student at the place, he prepared A Partial Flora of Nazareth, which is still among his unpublished manuscripts. He made such progress in his studies, and his deportment also was such as to secure his appointment as instructor to some of the classes while he was yet a student in the institution. In 1798, his father was called to Germany. His family accompanied him; and Schweinitz was placed in the theological institution at Niesky, in upper Lusatia. He was associated with young men of talent and energy, and his activities were here redoubled. J. B. d'Albertini was professor in the institution,—a man of great learning and decision of character. To him Schweinitz was drawn by strong sympathy, and their mutual esteem afterward developed into the closest intimacy. After completing his theological studies, he engaged in teaching in the Academy at Niesky. He was all this time not only a diligent student of fungi, but "scarcely any topic in the wide field of science escaped his notice, and especially did the constitution and management of the affairs of his social and religious fraternity call forth from his pen many able and spirited articles." So many interesting and new genera and species of fungi had by this time been found by himself and Albertini that in 1805 a volume of about 400 pages was published by them conjointly, bearing the following title:

CONSPECTUS FUNGORUM IN LUSITLÆ SUPERIORIS AGRO NIESKIENSI
CRESCENTUM E METHODO PERSOONIANA. CUM TABULIS XII,
ÆNEIS PICTIS, SPECIES NOVA XCIII SISTENDIBUS. AUCTORIBUS
J.B. DE ALBERTINI, L. D. DE SCHWEINITZ, LEIPSIÆ, 1805.

Schweinitz engaged in preaching, before he left Niesky, and in 1807 he was called to similar work in the Moravian settlement at Gnadenberg, in Silesia. The following year he was called to Gnadau, in Saxony, and remained there till 1812. At this time he was appointed general agent of his church in the United States. He married before leaving, and with his wife was compelled, on account of Napoleon's operations, to take a route through Denmark and Sweden, in order to embark for this country. This was advantageous to him, on account of extending his acquaintanceship with men of learning. At Kiel, in Holstein, he became known to many professors of the University, and that institution bestowed upon him the same year the honorary title of Doctor of Philosophy. It was a perilous voyage to make at that time, for the United States had declared war against Great Britain. Besides, they encountered terrible storms, and their vessel was dismayed. They finally reached the shore in safety; and he began his work according to appointment, at Salem, N. C. In the meantime, "he found time to prosecute the study of botany in a dominion, scientifically speaking, all his own." The results of his work on the fungi were communicated to the world through the

publications of the Society of Naturalists at Leipsic, 1818. His friend, Dr. D. F. Schwægrichen attended to the publication, and the title it bore is as follows:

SYNOPSIS FUNGORUM CAROLINÆ SUPERIORIS SECUNDUM OBSERVATIONES LUDOVICI DAVIDIS DE SCHWEINITZ.

In this year, he was called to a meeting of his brethern at Herrnhut, and on his way there he visited England, France and Holland. At these places, he visited learned men, and established correspondences that were of great advantage to him subsequently. Some time after his return in 1821, he published a pamphlet containing Descriptions of seventy-eight Hepaticæ. In the same year, he sent to *Silliman's Journal* a Monograph of the genius Viola. At the end of this year, he was located in his native village of Bethlehem, Pa., both to continue his church duties and to take charge of the institution, for the education of females. He was, therefore, permitted once more, but in the "vigor of his scientific maturity," to visit the scenes of his first botanical exploits. His herbarium was, in the meantime rapidly increasing, his correspondence widening, and the value of his work was appreciated, this resulted in his election to several societies of natural history in America and Europe. In 1823, he worked up the botanical collections of Say in Long's expedition, though he did this with reluctance, regretting the absence of Nuttall, who had previously agreed to undertake the task. Near the close of this year, Schweinitz presented to the Lyceum of Natural History, at New York, a paper containing instructions for determining the American species of Carex. In 1824, he published in the American *Journal of Science* a short paper on the rarer plants of eastern Pennsylvania. In this year, also, his monograph of North American Carices appeared, but previous to its publication, he had placed it in the hands of Torrey, Schweinitz having been called for the third time to Europe. He said, on his return, that "The judicious and elaborate amendments he had proposed, and the mass of new and valuable matter he had added, entitle Dr. Torrey to a participation in the authorship of the work."

While he was absent (in 1824) in Europe, his paper, DESCRIPTIONS OF A NUMBER OF NEW AMERICAN SPECIES OF SPHERIA, was published by the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. He continued his mycological work on his return, having given up the superintendency of the literary institution. He devoted his leisure time to his synopsis of North American Fungi (SYNOPSIS FUNGORUM IN AMERICA BOREALI MEDIA DIGENTUM), designed for a European journal, but published in the transactions of the Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia, 1831. His health, heretofore very good, now began to fail. The great amount of work and care, on account of his official station, and the composition of a dissertation on the affairs of his community, deprived him of his usual out-door exercise, depressed his cheerful spirit, and fatally undermined his health. A trip to Indiana on church duties seemed to revive him for a time. But his strength gradually declined, until the 8th of February, 1834, when he died calmly and unconsciously, at the age of 54 years.